

The Cairo Times.

Published Daily. (Mondays Excepted.)

Springfield, Black, Ohio, Levee, over Humphreys & Co's Drug Store.

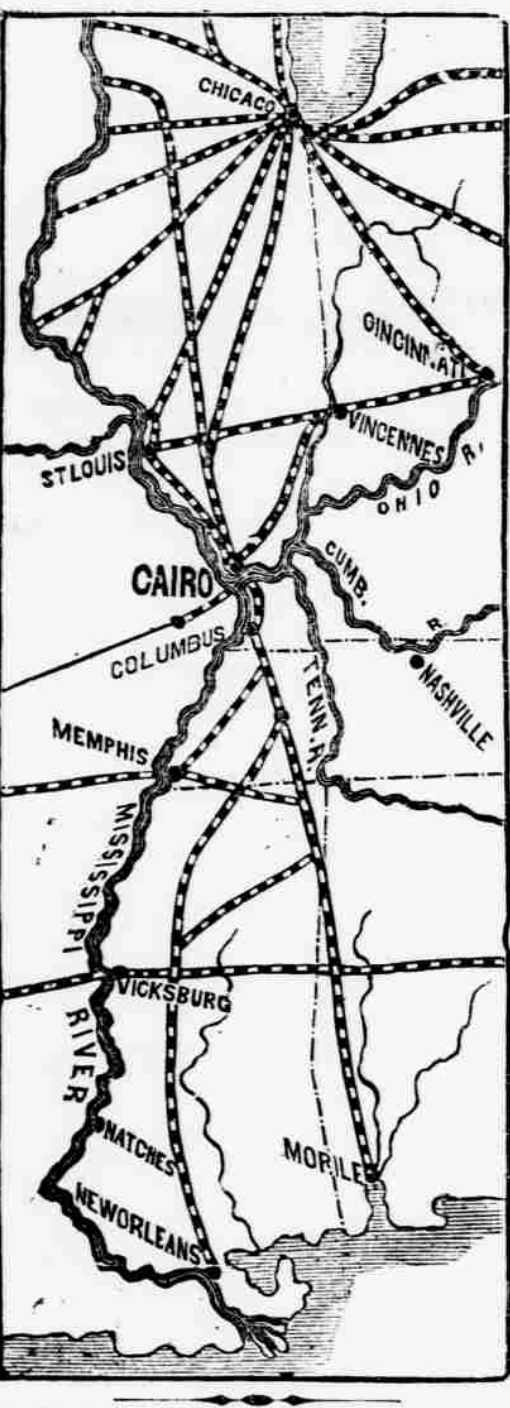
TERMS OF THE CAIRO TIMES.

Daily, delivered in city, per year, \$10.00
Daily, delivered in country, per year, \$12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year, \$10.00
All business communications must be addressed to H. L. GOODALL, Editor and Proprietor, Daily Times, Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO TIMES.

CAIRO, SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1865.

Our Commercial Position.



TO OUR NEW YORK READERS.

The Cairo Times is the only paper ever published in Illinois which has a branch in New York and a place upon the file of every respectable hotel within the city. The Times has also an authorized Agent in the city, whose exact location will be announced in a few days.

The position of Cairo, located as it is, at the junction of the two mighty rivers, the Ohio and Mississippi, and at the head of navigation during the winter season, and times of low water, is, we believe, universally conceded as destined to be one of the most important commercial points on this continent. Indeed, it may be set down as being the greatest natural gateway to the world, equalled only in natural advantages by the isthmus of Suez and Panama, but in its surroundings surpassing either or both. Full \$200,000 worth of new iron and steel machinery of the rivers named upon our levees, piers, and a corresponding amount of freight is yearly unloaded here, and when the Railroad, now projected, surveyed, and which will be built within the next two years, joins the Illinois Central Railroad, running North, and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, running South, Cairo will, of necessity, become the great entrepot of the staples of the South, and the radiating point from whence the great East will look for and receive its supplies.

Our agent and corresponding editor, A. B. STEWART, will call upon the leading business men of New York, in person, and solicit advertising patronage. The Times is not a political journal. Its speciality is to promulgate commercial intelligence, foster business interests, and disseminate the latest and fullest news of the day. Upon every incoming train, the Cairo Times is carried, and the reader will readily realize the importance of the Times. And the fact of its being so prominently and generally circulated in the hotels of New York, renders it an available home mailing, through which the foreign merchant, on the arrival in the city, can see the indications of the most enterprising merchants to call and examine their goods.

THE NEWS.

Proclamations are in process of arrangement for the next session of Congress.

Senator Rome, the Mexican Minister, had, Friday, a long interview with Gen. Grant. The result of the conference has been as follows:

Henry J. Raymond and Gen. Banks have each written letters to Schuyler Colfax announcing that they will not be candidates for the speakership, in opposition to him.

The small plot to prevent among the freedmen of Alabama, Georgia and Virginia.

Gov. Morton leaves Washington to-day for Europe.

A large paper, called the *Reconstructionist*, is to be given in Washington, with Mrs. Jane Seabrook as editor.

A Soldier's Home is to be established in New York.

A rebel officer and private soldier have been arrested in Washington for appropriating and buying a large quantity of arms, belonging to the rebel government at the time of the surrender.

The new carpet for the House of Representatives was made in England and cost \$7,000.

Mexican affairs occupied the Cabinet Friday.

Gov. Perry and Mr. Prescott of South Carolina had an interview with the President.

Grants have been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville.

Gen. Thomas has arrived at Mobile on business connected with his Department.

The story of the Mexican Imperialists firing on the Federal gunboats is confirmed. Gen. Velasco has demanded an explanation, and a spy correspondence is in progress between Velasco and Mejia.

Gen. Price has received of the capture corps, died in San Francisco on the 22d.

Francis Adams, long connected with the Boston press, is dead.

President Johnson's instructions to Gov. Humphreys, Governor-elect of Mississippi, are given in full in the telegraph dispatches.

A TRIP TO MOBILE.

The Comfort and Discomforts of the Route—The Country—Cotton—Traveling Company—Different Features of Travel East and West—Mobile, Its Situation, Advantages and Prospects.

The morning of Thursday, the 16th instant, found the writer en route to Mobile, on the new steamer *General Anderson*. Everything on board the boat was in apple-pie order, whether regarding its appearance or the comfort and convenience of travelers. The only regret was that this portion of the journey must be so short. However, there was no help for that, and arriving at Columbus, Ky., we established ourselves in an advantageous seat as the cars afforded, prepared for our long ride of five hundred miles, through parts of four States, to the Queen City of the Gulf. Having already, in a previous number of the Times, detailed the features of the country through which the road passes, we will not in this article recapitulate them, inasmuch as no essential variation is to be observed. The cotton which they without the fields along the way have been picked, and although the yield is probably an

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Treasury Returns—The Shenandoah.
The Mexican Minister has an interview with Gen. Grant—Colfax to be Re-elected Speaker—Rebel Gold Secreted by Rebel Officers—Pacific Railroad Commissioners—South Carolina Delegation has an interview with the President.

Railroad traveling has its unavoidable discomforts under the most favorable conditions, and when the average rate of speed is but ten miles per hour, when the cars by long usage are badly worn in the most comfortable spots; when you get lost in the mazes of the shabby hotels, exorbitant prices; and when you are obliged to take your night's nap on seats so constructed that an easy reclining position is impossible; the delights of the journey itself fail to make any very lasting impression on the mind. The effect on the bones, however, will be long remembered; we can't at present forget it. In no spirit of fault-finding or disparagement is this spoken. The Mobile & Ohio Road has far more comfortable cars than any other Southern road now running; it makes as good time, and the publicans by the way-side are no more exorbitant. All we mean to say is, that there is precious little pleasure to be experienced in a car ride to or from Mobile. If by thoughtfulness, you have provided for solace, an entertaining volume, you may be, while daylight prevails, independent and contented; but at night begins a tedious, weary season of utter dullness, unless the fortune of the cars has given you an intelligent and communicative next-door neighbor. Conversation is the only relief of stupid wakefulness, for to sleep you may not be able. The next best company to the man who can communicate some thing of interest is the man who declines to talk. God help you if you get beside the man mauling drunk, who prates to no purpose, and continually begs your pardon for offenses he has not committed.

There is a crowd invariably to be found on every car, between whom and yourself you will seek to put a wide space. This is the knot of loud-mouthed young men having more vanity than sense of propriety, who feel called upon to play the clown to an audience which cannot escape, and will prolong the exhibition while another clown can be found to laugh. This amusing (company), you may depend, will insult every weak or friendly person who comes in their way. Their bullying bravado and audacity in making the new-boy and the negro wince under their sharp insinuations, invokes the detestation of any passenger who has not the elements of a bully in his own character.

There is one feature of railroad traveling in the West and South in striking contrast with the custom prevailing at the East. Here one car is reserved for ladies and those traveling with them, while the remainder of the train is given up to gentlemen, and men who are not gentlemen, who occupy, smoke, spit, swear and misbehave themselves at will—and if there be on the train any gentleman to whom these practices, or any of them, are distasteful and abhorrent, he has no retreat and no refuge. As at the East, on the contrary, any individual who desires to smoke or otherwise indulge himself in a manner liable to be offensive to any gentleman or lady on the train, is expected to withdraw to the smoking car, which is especially provided and furnished for the accommodation of such, or, in case where there is no smoking car, to the baggage car. Thus it happens that, in the rest of the train, ladies and gentlemen may ride without risk of being sickened; and so seldom is there any exhibition of rudeness or vulgarity, that persons of refinement of either sex upon taking seats in the cars, no more expect to be insulted or outraged in their own drawing rooms. Surety there can be no man of gentlemanly instincts, who does not admit the Eastern practice to be, by far, the more agreeable and more desirable one. Will any one say that it is not practicable here?—and if not practicable, let him, if he can, say why not, without reflecting sadly on the degree and character of our civilization.

It seems to us that Mobile has all the natural advantages necessary in order to become the first commercial city of the South; and this, with the proper enterprise and forecast on the part of her citizens, she may accomplish. Her facilities for an extensive coastwise commerce are excellent, and direct ocean communication with the principal marts of the world is practicable. At the head of the Bay into which two large rivers empty, she has the natural gateway of a country abounding in fertility and agricultural wealth yet but partially developed; the terminus of a line of railroad destined to be one of the most important arteries of travel and traffic on the continent, Mobile cannot, if she would, escape the operation of inevitable laws which fix the location and govern the growth of metropolitan cities.

The condition of the city at present may be described as that of a convalescent. It is in the stage of recovering from a long and exhausting fever which prostrated the whole system. But the life blood of industry, oxygenized by free labor and impelled by a healthy enterprise, will soon reinvigorate every member, and restore to the whole body a higher activity, energy and power than it ever knew before. Around the stranger in its streets discovers no indications of danger. On the contrary, everything betokens prosperity and growth. To be sure, there are some evidences in the outward aspect of the city of the terrible health reaction resulting from the pestilence, but none which will not soon entirely be obliterated.

We shall have more to say respecting the city another day. Let this suffice for the present.

OUR NEW YORK BRANCH.—We present to-day the first of the series of articles to be furnished by our regular contributor in New York. Every Sunday's paper hereafter will contain a similar entertaining letter from his pen, affording our readers the latest news and gossip of the metropolis. We shall also be supplied with articles periodically, respecting the markets and the important features of trade and business. These letters, racy and graphic, will not fail to command attention, and to be interesting to the various tastes of our readers.

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WASHINGTON.

The President's Dispatch to Gov. Humphreys—The Farragut Court, martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Owing to the meagreness of the statement in the dispatch from Mississippi, published yesterday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Gov. Humphreys, the National Republican gives a full copy of the dispatch, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1865.—To C. G. Humphreys, Governor-elect, Jackson, Mississippi. The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when in the opinion of the Government peace and order and the civil authority has been restored and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority. There shall be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been on the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature other than a loyal compliance with the laws and constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen of color in person and property, without regard to color, as will enable them to resume all their constitutional relations in the Federal Union.

The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition, arbitrarily, on the part of the Government, to dictate what action should be had, but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise the policy that is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States comprising the Federal Union. It is hoped that they will appreciate and feel the suggestions herein made for they are offered in a spirit that should pervade the bosom of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and the States, and while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, so that all that has been done will be reciprocated.

President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Among those who called at the Executive Mansion to-day, were Gen. Grant, Gen. Canby and Senator Johnson of Arkansas, who was a member of the United States Senate with President Johnson, and who is now seeking pardon for his participation in the rebellion, and Speaker Colfax. A number of ladies also paid the President a visit for the purpose of urging the claims of their friends to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation.

Mrs. Bishop, daughter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy had an interview with the President relative to the property belonging to her family.

Besides the above named persons, many are seeking office, and no recommendations but their own verbal statements, and claims to intense loyalty, while others had business of such trifling character, that it could have been attended to by the humblest servant at the White House.

The members of the Farragut Court visited the rebel ram *Stonewall* to-day, for the purpose of inspecting her and trying her sailing capacity, in order to elicit testimony relating to the trial of Commodore Parrott.

The Star says the statement that Judge Maguire had been released from Fort Pulaski, and had been released from Fort Delaware on parole, is a mistake. He is still in the hands of the rebels, and that either of them will soon be set at liberty.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Mexican Troubles—Weitzel vs. Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—A *Times* correspondent writes to-day, from Brownsville, that the Imperialists firing on the Federal boats down the river. The crew ran ashore and took to flight. The Imperial force was harmless. The captain of the boat retorted by firing a musket ball passing through his head. It is understood that Gen. Weitzel has demanded an explanation of the affair, and that quite a spy correspondence is going on between Gen. Weitzel and the rebels relative to the firing on the American side on the Imperial gunboat *Elvadora*, and evident sympathy shown for the rebels, the nature whereof was not transpired.

Mejia's order prohibiting intercourse with Brownsville cannot last long, if the Liberals are able to drive the Imperialists from Brownsville to the frontier. The order issued is intended to prevent the ingress of spies into Matamoros.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF AND FORT SMITH.

The fleet and elegant light draught steamer, *IRON CITY*,

WILL leave for the above and all intermediate points on Arkansas River THIS MORNING on arrival of the train.

For freight or passage apply on board or to K. A. SIEBLE, Master, nov26dt

FOR VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

Merchants' and People's Line.

The elegant and commodious steamer, *HENRY AMES*,

WILL leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS MORNING on arrival of the train.

For freight or passage apply on board or to K. A. SIEBLE, Master, nov26dt

FOR VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

Merchants' and People's Line.

The splendid and commodious steamer, *HENRY VON PHUL*,

WILL leave for the above and all intermediate ports on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27th, on arrival of the train.

For freight or passage apply on board or to K. A. SIEBLE, Master, nov26dt

PROPOSALS FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS, &c., ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING SPECIAL AGENT, 2d AGENCY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 20th, 1865.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, all bids heretofore received for raising, wrecking and delivering of sunken vessels, &c., on the Mississippi river and tributaries, are hereby reopened, and new advertisements are issued, with a view of securing wider competition. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Special Agent in Charge, at Memphis, Tenn., until December 15th, 1865, at 12 M. P. M. "raising, wrecking, and delivering of sunken vessels, boats or barges, or parts thereof, in any part of the Mississippi river or its tributaries, and the Gulf of Mexico. The following points will be observed by parties making such proposals:

I. The Government desires to restore the streams in question to an navigable condition, so far as the removal of the sunken vessels can do it.

II. All vessels, boats, or parts thereof, will be delivered to the Government, and the Government will pay for the same, and the Government will pay for the cost of raising, wrecking and delivering of sunken vessels, boats or barges, or parts thereof, in any part of the Mississippi river or its tributaries, and the Gulf of Mexico. The following points will be observed by parties making such proposals:

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